WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. IV.] SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY [illegible], 1824. [NO. 194.

PRINTED
BY PHILO WHITE,
Publisher of the Laws of the United States.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows: *Three Dollars* a year, payable in advance.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents [illegible] cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

State of North-Carolina,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Session, 1824.....Aaron Camp *vs.* Francis Coxe; original attachment, levied on lands. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the defendant appear before the Justices of our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for the county of Rutherford, at the court-house in Rutherfordton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to plead to issue, or demur, or judgment final will be entered up against him, and the matter thereof decreed accordingly.

Witness, ISAAC CRATON, c. c.
Price adv. $2. it98

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December term, A. D. 1823: Jeremiah Gibson *vs.* William Timmons and Nathaniel Timmons: writ executed on Nathaniel Timmons, and Judicial attachment issued *vs.* William Timmons, and returned levied on one tract of land on Town fork. In this case, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, for three weeks successively, that the said defendant William Timmons, appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Stokes, at the Court House in Germanton, on the second Monday of March next, then and there to replevy the property levied upon, or plead to issue, or judgment by default will be entered against him.

it94 MATT. R. MOORE, c. c.
Germanton, Jan. 14, 1823. Price adv $1 25

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December term, A. D. 1823: Jeremiah Gibson, *vs.* William Timmons and Nathaniel Timmons; writ executed on N. Timmons, and Judicial attachment issued *vs.* Wm. Timmons, returned levied on one tract of land on Town Fork. In this case, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three weeks, successively, that the said defendant, William Timmons, appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Stokes, at the Court House in Germanton, on the second Monday of March next, then and there to replevy the property levied upon, or plead to issue, or judgment by default will be entered against him. it94

MATT. R. MOORE, c. c.
Germanton, Jan. 14, 1823. Price adv. $1 25.

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1824: David Bradshaw *vs.* John S. M'Curdy; original attachment, levied on lands. It appearing to the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to said defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Concord, on the third Monday of April next, to replevy, plead, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered up against him, and execution awarded accordingly. Test: M. HUNT, c. c. c.
Price adv. $4. it93

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December term, A. D. 1823: Lawrence Hauser and John Stults, administrators of Matthew Snipes, *vs.* the heirs at law of Matthew Snipes, dec'd. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that William Moon and Elizabeth his wife, heirs at law of the said Matthew Snipes, dec'd, are inhabitants of another State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, successively, that the said William Moon and Elizabeth his wife, appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Stokes on the second Monday in March next, and either plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte, against them.

it97 MATT. R. MOORE, c. c.
Germanton, Jan. 14, 1824. Price adv. $2

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

ROBERT M'COMB, executor of Mary M'Comb, *vs.* Jane Kerr: caveat to a will. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Margaret, daughter of the late Robert Morrison, since intermarried to some one to the court unknown, Wylie Rea and Margaret his wife, Andrew M'Lerran and Leena his wife, and James Johnston, are inhabitants of another state; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that they appear at our next court to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in February next, and then and there plead or demur, or judgment will be entered according to the plaintiff's demand.

By order of court.
Test, ISAAC ALEXANDER, c.m.c.
Price adv. $2. i94

Writing Paper,

FOR sale at this office, by the ream; foolscap at three dollars, and pot at two dollars and fifty cents, per ream.

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

IN Equity, October term, 1823.....Sherwood Kennedy and Nancy his wife, *vs.* Zebulon Hunt, administrator of the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of James Hilton, dec'd.; also, against John Jackson, Harbutt Jackson, Wyche Jackson, Green Jackson, Edmund Jackson, ——— Stockard, and Betsy his wife, ——— Thomas and Nancy his wife; also, James Hilton, Thomas English and Susannah his wife; also, James Lowe, Linney Lowe, Abram Lowe, Samel Lowe, Mary Lowe, Keziah Lowe; also, James Plummer and Mary Plummer; also, Isaac Jones and Betsey his wife. It appearing to the court, that the defendants, John Jackson, Harbutt Jackson, Wyche Jackson, Green Jackson, Edmund Jackson, ——— Stockard and Betsey his wife, ——— Thomas and Nancy his wife, Thomas English and Susannah his wife, reside out of this State: it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for the space of six weeks, in the Western Carolinian, that they and each of them do appear, at the next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Rowan, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, at Salisbury, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the bill of complaint, otherwise the said bill will be taken pro confesso against them, and heard ex parte.

GEORGE LOCKE, c. & m. s.
Price adv. $2 50. it97

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salisbury, North Carolina, on the 10th of Feb. 1824.

Margaret Allison	Thomas Kent
John Adams, 2	James Kincaid
John Albright	Elizabeth Kilpatrick
William Austin	Nancy P. Kannon
James Adkerson	Mariah Kellon.
William Anderson.	Isaac Linster
Lorin Bates, 2	Margaret Linn
James W. Bryan, 2	Casper Lingle
N. A. Bryan	Francis Lingle
John Blackburn	Samuel Lucky
John D. Ballew	James Locke
Rice C. Ballard	Joacken Lane
Spencer Benson	Isaac Lovett
Wm. Berryman	Hiram D Love, Esq.
Phillip Brown	Eliza Lanier
Wm. Bradley	Herman Lathem
Alexander Brandon, 2	Freeland Lodge
Henry C. Burke	Joseph Lethga.
William Black	Henry Miller
Col. John Brandon, 2	David Miller
John Bernard	Thomas Miller
Jacob Brown	John Miller, 2
Daniel Biles	George Miller
Caty Bullen.	Adam Miller
John Calloway	John S. McGehu
John Coats	Isaac McBroom
George Campbell	John Martin
Wm. H. Cole	David McGuire, 8.
Charles Catherill	Addland Moore
Jesse Crew	Henry Myers
Jacob Coon	Robert McNealy
John Campbell	William Montgomery
Aquilla Cheshire	Edward McRady
James Caruthers	Mrs. Clarissa Morrill
Peter Carn	Philip McLarin
Sally Cowan	John McKnight
Joseph Clodfelter	John Morrow, 2.
Daniel Clodfelter	Francis Neely, Esq.
James Carr	Thomas Nooe
Jacob Crist	Leroy Napier.
James Cunningham	Asa Olover.
John M. Clemmons	Jesse Pinkston
Rasdale Crawby	Anne Pinkston
David Craige	Hayden & Pinkston
Polly Crider	Silas Peace
Allen Case	Pleasant Peeler
Thos. Chaffin	Dinah Pinor
Wm. C. Crosby	William Price
Stanley Chaffin.	Antony Putoe
Robert Durham	Garet or Jno. Pickler
Wm. Denham	James Palmer
Saunders Donaho	Jesse Park.
Joseph Davis	L. R. Rose
Eliza Davis.	Adam Roseman
Robin Eliotte	Joseph Rodgers, 2
Willie Ellis	Christopher Rinehart
John Eller.	Marshal Robards
Frederick Ford	John Ribinger
Peter Feazer	Rhodias Riley
James Ford	Peter Riley
Grief W. Ferguson	Louis Robling
Wm. Flemming	Jacob Rinehart
Tobias Furchas	James Sillaman
John Fisher.	Nathaniel Smith
Lewis W. Gaylord	Benjamin Smith
Isse Gilichan	James Smith
Wm. Gence	George Smith
Richard Gillaspie	William Stokes
John M. Gabard	Robert Stoker
Robert Gillaspie	Daniel Swink
John Gardner	Fielding Slater
Scarlet Glascock	Leroy Smart
Alexander D. Geams	John Stirewalt
Francis L. Gibson	Wm. Stephenson
Samuel Gardner	Wm. H. Steelman
Jacob C. Graves	Elizabeth Sloan
George W. Grimes.	Elizabeth Steel
John P. Hodgens	Garhart Sholinberger
Richard Harris	Charles W. Scott
Ruth Harris	William Shaver
Casper Holshouser	Epps Spann
Margaret Hanes	Robert Spence
John Harris	John Simmons.
James Hunter	Samuel Tomlin
Joseph Hall	Sally Thompson
Gideon Harrison	Wm. H. Thompson
Henry Hartman	Elizabeth Travis
Samuel Hughey	Wm Thomason.
Chester Hawks, 2	Richmond Wall, 2
Jacob Holshouser	Mary Wall
Henry Hill	Francis A. Ward, 2
Hannah Hill	William Ward
Henry S. Hughey	John Webb
Allen C. Harbin	Henry Weaver
Isaac Hill	John Waddle
Leroy Hightower	Joel Wren
Benjamin Huie	James Wright
Billy D. Haden.	Israel Woods
Louis Jacobs	Benjamin Wilson
Wm. S. Jones, 2	Jane Woodsides
Isaac D. Joyes	Francis Williams
John Johnson.	Jonathan Young.

SAMUEL REEVES, *P. M.*
3it94 2041

Sheriffs' Deeds,

FOR land sold by order of writs of venditioni exponas, for sale at the printing-office.

FROM THE RICHMOND PRIZE.

THE CAUCUS.

This animal has made *his* appearance upon the face of the earth since any naturalist of note has given a description of Mammalia. The masculine term *his* is used, because, although the animal has increased greatly in number; yet, strange as it may seem, no female one has ever yet been seen or supposed ever to exist. It propagates itself in a most unnatural and abominable way, against the order of the *constitution* and established laws of nature. At its first appearance, it was a *vexito gustio*, to what order of animals this extraordinary creature belonged; some maintained, that he might be classed with the Cete, others that he more properly belonged to the order Bruta, and so of the other five orders. None could agree—indeed all were mistaken, for it has since been ascertained, beyond all doubt or question, that he belongs to an entirely *new order*, resembling the *Humbig* and *Bugbear*. The Caucus was first seen in this country, about fifteen years ago; to the people it was a strange sight; they had never seen any thing like unto it before. And then too, it came in so "questionable a shape," they were anxious to know whether its intents "were good or evil" After performing a few fantastic feats, and indicating some of its poperties and qualities, it disappeared to the no little joy of the people, whose jealousies were naturally excited of an animal so monstrous in size and monstrous-like in appearance. It was hoped he had gone to "*the tomb of the Capulets.*" But this desire, which filled the hearts of the people, was not realized, for the beast had gone on to multiply after his abominable fashions, and another of those animals made his appearance during the late war, at a place called *Hartford*, in Connecticut. The people in that quarter, who had been accustomed to the *Bug-bear*, at first sight, pronounced it to be that animal—but a nearer approach and examination convinced all that it was not a mere *Bugbear*, which it so nearly resembled, but a full blooded *Caucus*. Here it was, this extraordinary animal began to develope its true character, and shew those venomous, poisonous, and deadly qualities, with which the beast is possessed: here it first openly manifested its antipathy to the *people*, and their habitation the *Constitution!* It set up a howl which resounded throughou the land; it soon, however, discovered its impotency, when compared with the mighty strength of its adversary, the people: and again skulked into its hiding place. Knowing that the *cloven foot* had been shown, it was believed he was the last of his race who would appear amongst us. But, it is due to this animal to say, it is not incapable of forming attachments; it became enamoured in 1816, (when it again appeared) with a '*horse of mighty bone*,' at Washington, who was engaged with the Old Virginia Horse Monroe, in drawing the political wagon: on this occasion, the Caucus threw all the mighty weight on the Crawford side of the tongue; but notwithstanding the odds, the Monroe took the swingle-tree. It was on this occasion, that this remarkable nondescript animal, from over exertion no doubt, took cold, which terminated in a fixed pulmanory, that has long threatened his dissolution, notwithstanding the assiduous attentions of those able Caucus Doctors, Messrs. Noah and Ritchie. He was seen lately in this city, on his way to Washington, pale, trembling, and emaciated. He dragged on slowly; the *Clay* was deep, quite too deep for the successful travel of an animal borne down and consumed by its own vain efforts in a bad cause: whether he will be able to reach the place of his destination or not, is uncertain and immaterial; he is doomed soon to give up the ghost; and the day of resurrection is not appointed unto him. BUFFON.

FROM NILES'S WEEKLY REGISTER, JANUARY 24.

PRESIDENTIAL.

In a report of a committee of the senate of New York, to whom were referred the resolutions of Tenessee, it is said that "the election to the presidency, in the year 1800, of the illustrious author of Declaration of Independence, the most splendid epoch in our political history, was mainly produced by the much reprobated [caucus] system."

As, after a very laborious search, I could not find any account of the proceedings of a caucus in 1800, it would add something to the stock of our political history, if some one would furnish them. My opinion is, that there was a simple informal understanding that Mr. Burr, intended for vice president, should receive the same support as Mr. Jefferson, designed for President. Mr. Jefferson received 68 votes to Mr. Adam's 71 in 1796, and was universally regarded as the "democratic candidate" for President, from the last mentioned period, without caucus. And the fact is, that the *understanding* had in 1800 produced that struggle in the house of representatives which seemingly threatened a dissolution of the union. So much for the good of that caucus, if there was one.

At all the caucusses that have been held, public opinion was *followed*, not *directed*. The only attempt at the latter was made in 1816; and had it not failed, as it did by a small majority in the meeting, the *people* would have put the dictators down, as they will do in 1824, if their opinions are interfered with. But much ill blood and enmity will be excited by the procedure, and we hope that it will not be attempted.

CHRONOLOGICAL.

The following *List* of the principal Officers of the United States Government, under the Constitution, has been compiled from authentic sources, and may be interesting to many, as a convenient document for reference:

PRESIDENTS.

Geo. Washington, of Va. appointed	1789
John Adams, of Massachusetts	1797
Thomas Jefferson, of Va.	1801
James Madison, of Va.	1809
James Monroe, of Va.	1817

VICE PRESIDENTS.

John Adams, of Mass. appointed	1789
Thomas Jefferson, of Va.	1797
Aaron Burr, of New York,	1801
George Clinton, of New York,	1805
Died, April 20, 1812.	
Elbridge Gerry, of Mass.	1813
Died, Nov. 23, 1814.	
Daniel D. Tompkins, of N. Y.	1817

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Thomas Jefferson, of Va. appointed	1789
Edmond Randolph, of Va.	1794
Timothy Pickering, of Pa.	1795
John Marshall, of Va.	1800
James Madison, of Va.	1801
Robert Smith, of Md.	1809
James Monroe, of Va.	1811
J. Q. Adams, of Mass.	1817

SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY.

Alexander Hamilton, of N. Y.	1789
Oliver Wolcott, of Conn.	1795
Samuel Dexter, of Mass.	1801
Albert Gallatin, of Pa.	1802
Geo. W. Campbell, of Tenn.	1814
Alexr. J. Dallas, of Pa.	1814
Wm. H. Crawford, of Geo.	1817

SECRETARIES OF WAR.

Henry Knox, of Mass. appointed	1789
Timothy Pickering, of Pa.	1795
James M'Henry, of Md.	1796
Samuel Dexter, of Mass.	1800
Roger Griswold, of Conn.	1801
Henry Dearborn, of Mass.	1801
William Eustice, of Mass.	1802
John Armstrong, of N. Y.	1813
Wm. H. Crawford, of Geo.	1815
Isaac Shelby, of Kentucky,	1817
(Did not accept.)	
J. C. Calhoun, of S. C.	1817

SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY.

Note.—This department was not established until the 30th of April, 1798, being prior to that date a branch of the war department.

Geo. Cabot, of Mass. appointed	1798
Benjamin Stoddart, of Md.	1798
Robert Smith, of Md.	1802
Jacob Crowninshield, of Mass.	1805
Paul Hamilton, of S. C.	1809
William Jones, of Pa.	1812
Benj. W. Crowninshield, of Mass.	1814
Smith Thompson, of N. Y.	1818
S. L. Southard of N. J.	1823

POST MASTERS GENERAL.

Samuel Osgood, Mass. appointed	1789
Timothy Pickering, of Pa.	1791
Joseph Habersham, of Geo.	1795
Gideon Granger, of Conn.	1802
Return J. Meigs, of Ohio,	1814
John M'Lean, of Ohio.	1823

CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

John Jay, of New-York, appointed	1798
Wm. Cushing of Mass.	1796
Oliver Ellsworth, of Conn.	1796
John Jay, of N. Y.	1800
John Marshall, of Va.	1801

ATTORNEYS GENERAL.

Edmd. Randolph, of Va. appointed	1789
Wm. Bradford, of Pa.	1789
Charles Lee, of Va.	1795
Levi Lincoln, Mass.	1801
Robert Smith, of Md.	1805
John Breckenridge of Ky.	1806
C. A. Rodney, of Delaware,	1807
Wm. Pinkney, of Md.	1811
Richard Rush, of Pa.	1814
Wm. Wirt, of Va.	1817

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Report of the Postmaster General, on the subject of the compensation to Deputy Postmasters; presented to the House of Representatives, in obedience to a resolution of the last session.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
24*th Jan.* 1824.

Sir: In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States, at their last session, which "directed the Postmaster General to report, at an early period of the next session of Congress, what further measures are necessary to provide for a more equitable compensation to Deputy Postmasters according to the duties and services rendered by them," I have the honor to report, that the present mode of compensating Deputy Postmasters, by giving them a graduated per cent upon moneys received by them, is believed to be, in most cases, the most equitable that can be adopted. So far as this compensation extends, it is generally proportioned to the labor required, and the responsibility incurred.

Deputy Postmasters, with a few exceptions, receive less for their services than any other officers of the general government. But, as competent persons to discharge the duties of Postmasters, have been found willing to serve, in every part of the country, and as the present embarrassment of this department requires the utmost economy in its expenditures, it is believed that the public interest would not, at this time, be promoted, by a general increase of their compensation. A small addition of pay to each postmaster, would afford but little benefit to the individual, whilst it would take from the receipts of the department an amount so considerable, as to render an appropriation from the Treasury indispensable. There are, however, some post offices where the labor is great, and the perquisites so small, that, unless additional compensation be given, it is feared competent persons cannot long be found to discharge the duties.

I have endeavored, though unsuccessfully, to fix upon some rule, which would give additional compensation, where it seems to be indispensable, without extending the provision so far as to render the amount objectionable. It is believed that no provision can be made, embracing a class of cases, so as to give an increase of pay, in the just proportion which the services require.

There are several hundred offices, at which packages are distributed, for which no additional compensation is given. In some cases, this duty is very laborious, whilst the perquisites of the office are very small. An increased per cent. upon the moneys received by each, would not graduate the pay in proportion to the service required, as, at some offices which receive not more than $150, this service is as laborious as at others where more than $1000 are received. If, in such cases, an increase of ten per cent. were given, the compensation to some would be more than six times greater than to others.

More than seventy offices distribute packages after ten o'clock at night, and before five in the morning. Postmasters who discharge this duty, are entitled to consideration, not only on account of the labor they perform, but the unseasonable hours in which they are required to perform it. But, in these cases, an additional per cent on the moneys received, would not do equal justice, as the disproportion of compensation, for similar services, would be as great as above stated.

A specific sum given to each postmaster for this service, would not compensate in proportion to the labor performed, as the labor at some offices is ten times greater than at others.

If the means of the department would authorize the measure, an increase of pay, to postmasters who separate packages, and to some others, would be neither unjust nor impolitic; but, at present, it seems to be unnecessary to confine any provision for an increase, within very narrow limits.

On a full consideration of the subject, it is believed that a special provision, in each case, where an increase of pay shall be deemed indispensable can be made with more justice to the postmaster, and less injury to the revenue of the department, than any other mode which can be adopted. Which is respectfully submitted,

JOHN M'LEAN.

Hon. HENRY CLAY,
Speaker House of Representatives.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship James Cropper, Capt. Marshall, has arrived at New York, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 17th of December. By this arrival the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received files of London papers to the 15th, and Liverpool to the 17th.

The most important article of intelligence is the change in the Spanish Ministry. This event took place on the 2d of December. The Marquis Casa Irujo, is appointed prime Minister; Heredia is appointed minister of Justice; Don Joseph de la Cruz, minister of War; Don Luis Lopez Ballasteros, minister of Finance; and Villela, President of the Council. It is but a short time since we announced the appointment of *Saez* to the office of prime minister. Ferdinand has sent his beloved confessor back to the Bishopric of Tortosa. Casa Irujo, although a man of more talent, yet his principles, it is said, are not more liberal than the "reverend statesman" who preceded him.

Letters from *M*adrid of the 30th of Nov. speak of the organization of the army. The King has ordered, that all subalterns and privates who are married, as well as those who enlisted voluntarily for the time that the war should continue, shall be sent to their homes. *M*adrid is still in a state of fermentation. An order has been published prohibiting the inhabitants from conversing on political subjects.

Ferdinand is said to have pronounced the projects of the Law of Amnesty, (the chief articles of which are to bring to trial all persons who held any office during the Revolution,) too rigorous!

There is still some hesitation about re-establishing the Inquisition. The King of Spain is in favor of this bloody tribunal.

Small bands of guerillas yet exist in many parts of Spain, and interrupt the intercourse.

The Paris dates are to the 12th of December.

The first detachment of the Royal Guard, returning from Spain, halted upon touching the French soil. The officer commanding, made them kneel down. After a short prayer to the God af arms, they rose again and made the air resound with the cries of "Long live the King!" and "Long live France!"

It is stated that there are many French officers in the army of the Pacha of Egypt, who have introduced the European tactics.

There are above 7000 persons confined in prison at Lisbon, for political offences.

By the last advices from St. Petersburg, (says the London Sun,) the relations between that Court and the Dutch government, seem to be more closely united, and that the two governments are committed to each other to aid and support Ferdinand to regain possession of South America.

Gen. JACKSON.

To the Editor of the Western Carolinian:

SIR: Believing that your columns are truly *patriotic*, and that you are not disposed, like many *editors*, to give only *one side* of the queston, relating to the *President al Election*, allow me to transmit to you the inclosed, relating to that tried son of the Revolution, ANDREW JACKSON. The people call for it at your hands; notwithstanding the same has been disgustingly rejected by some of the Editors in the *Southern Metropolis*, because it was presented by a plain

BACK COUNTRYMAN.

P. S. It is hoped that the Carolina Democrats will not be behind their Pennsylvania brethren.

[The "inclosed," alluded to above, is a pamphlet of 16 pages, containing the proceedings, address, &c. of a meeting of the citizens of the city of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, favorable to the election of General Jackson to the presidency. No one, we can safely affirm, has livelier feelings of gratitude for the services of the hero of Orleans, or would more cheerfully contribute to the lasting honor of his name, than we would; it is therefore altogether gratuitous and unnecessary in any correspondent to require of us, in so peremptory a tone as a "Back Countryman" does, what we as willingly concede as he does, or any one else ever did. It is true our regard for Gen. Jackson's eminent services, and stern political integrity, is not marked by that headlong zeal which has been manifested by some of his friends; for we believe that no man, nor any cause, can in any way be so effectually promoted as by a firm, but temperate and consistent course. If a "Back Countryman" reads our paper, he must have seen that we commenced publishing extracts from the pamphlet above alluded to, a week or two since, and mentioned that we should continue them in subsequent numbers, as our limits would admit.]

Further extracts from the Pamphlet.

"A preliminary question presents itself on the threshold of this examination, and threatens to preclude our further investigation. The question is one of momentous import to the liberties of this country—*shall the People or Congress select our President?* We deem it a right inherent in the people *alone*, to nominate candidates for the elective offices, especially for a station so dignified and important as the Presidency of the Union. The freedom of election is the main pillar of republican principles and the sheet anchor of our civil and political liberties. When the *many* surrender this privilege into the hands of the *few*, both may retain the name of Democrats, but have forever abandoned the principles. Such a government is in fact an aristocracy, a many-headed despotism, the more dangerous if masked under the garb of democracy. Apply these first principles to the present question. An attempt is now making to procure a nomination of President by our representatives in Congress. By whom authorized? Have the people assembled, and empowered Congress to nominate a President, or was that body at the period of its election, or has it since been so instructed? We ask the people of this and other districts to say, when you elected your representatives to Congress, did you surrender into their hands the right of nominating a President, or did you reserve to yourselves this inestimable privilege? We ask the advocates of congressional nomination, to tell us, when, or how the people have abandoned the right of suffrage? They cannot do it. Our opponents point to the past, as the best guides to the future: incompetent to defend such a course as consistent with democratic principle, they adduce the nominations of Jefferson, *M*adison, and *M*onroe, to sanction the usurpation. Let them not retreat behind the shelter of ancient usage and authority. It is the very language of the tyrant Ferdinand against the constitutional liberty of Spain. It is the rampart which preserves invulnerable the despotism of Europe. It was the flimsy pretext adduced by the American tories to sanction British aggressions. Parliament have exercised the power of taxing the colonies, therefore, Parliament are lawfully possessed of the right. Congress have selected our President, therefore, Congress may lawfully continue to do so. The mere exercise of power can never confer right. But, we deny that Congress ever made such a nomination as is now contemplated. When Thomas Jefferson was nominated by a Democratic Congress, the two parties were nearly balanced, and the united Democracy of the union pointed to Thomas Jefferson, as the competitor of J. Adams. This nomination was nothing more than promulging the will of the whole Democratic party. *M*adison was nominated during the embargo and the war, and in accordance with the known wishes of Democracy. *M*onroe in 1816, was the known candidate of the Democratic party, but so nearly was his nomination defeated, in defiance of the voice of the people, by a congressional caucus, that the "old mode" was abandoned by the nation in 1820, and James *M*onroe nominated by a Democratic convention in Pennsylvania; caucus nominations have also been abandoned in our state elections. In 1820, Findlay was nominated for the Governor's chair, and J. A. Shulze, in 1823, by delegate conventions. Now all the candidates for the Presidency are considered Democratic Republicans. The *D*emocracy of the union is divided between them—the contest is for individuals, and the queston to be decided shall *congress* or the *people* select the *man*.

But the "old mode" thus reprobated, is not only anti-Democratic, but a palpable violation of the constitution, which closes the door against congressional interference, not by mere silent prohibition but by actually disqualifying members of Congress from serving as electors of President. By what authority do they usurp the privilege of virtually electing a President unauthorized by the people, and prohibited by the constitution? Call it a recommendation, or any other cloak for usurpation you may choose to assume for it, it either produces the election of their candidate, or it does not. If it does not, the nomination is worse than idle; but if it does, then have congress, who cannot serve as electors, in fact elected a President, and suppressed the voice of the people. Why has congress been thus carefully excluded from this important trust? Among other reasons, because the very same men who had previously given their votes to a particular candidate, might be called on as the constitutional judges in the last resort. The reason is equally strong against a congressional nomination, by which the same members, who had previously pledged their support to a particular candidate, might be called on constitutionally to decide a question which they had prejudged. With as much propriety might a suitor in court place his counsel on the bench to decide the fate of his adversary. Will the people look on as silent spectators, and permit the constitution to be thus openly invaded by the very men whom they have chosen and who have sworn to preserve it inviolate? If the right of nominating a President is tamely surrendered by the people into the hands of congress, where will their usurpations cease? Not until one encroachment rapidly succeeding another, will leave but the semblance of a republican government. The people may perhaps still be permitted to drop bits of paper into the ballot-box, but it will be nothing more than empty form. The previous decree will have been registered, and Congress already announced the President. Such selection cannot in the language of our constitution be free and equal. In some states, the Democratic party will be entirely unrepresented. In others, embracing a large portion of many other states, their voice will be equally unheard. In such a conclave, Pennsylvania would give but 19 votes, and Virginia 21. Though in an election by the people, Pennsylvania is *yet* entitled to 4 more votes than Virginia, thus actually losing six of the votes of Pennsylvania."

Civil Rights and Religious Privileges.

We are truly mortified (says the Baltimore American of 31st ult.) to inform our readers that the house of delegates of Maryland has *rejected* the act (which had previously passed the senate) "to extend to all the citizens of Maryland the same civil rights and religious privileges that are enjoyed under the constitution of the United States"! *Forty four* delegates of the people have, at this enlightened day, voted against removing this odious and oppressive feature from our state constitution!

[The feature of the Maryland constitution, so much and so justly complained of, disfranchises the *Jews*,—denying them any participation in *making* laws, but subjects them to all the penalties of an infringement of those that are made for them.] *Ed. Car.*

NORTH-CAROLINA UNIVERSITY.

We are pleased to hear that the trustees of our university, lately appropriated three thousand dollars for the purchase of a philosophical apparatus for the use of the institution, and a like sum for the increase of its public library.

Such liberality on the part of its trustees towards our university, will soon render it second to few colleges in the union. We are glad to find that the number of its students continues to increase.

Raleigh Register.

The editor of the Port Gibson Correspondent threatens his delinquent subscribers most severely, that "if they do not make payment on or before the first day of February next, he shall.....have to wait till March or April!"

Legislation.—The Legislature of Alabama, at its last session, passed seven laws divorcing married couples—"putting asunder" those who had formerly been joined together. Such a number of applications of this kind, was not to have been anticipated from the youthful, we may almost say, the infant State of Alabama.

From the 1st of January, 1823, to the 1st of January, 1824, the number of deaths in Charleston, amounted to 814; of which number, 164 were white persons, natives of this state, 115 foreigners, and 70 from other parts of the Union; 139 died of consumption, 26 of bilious fever, 24 of country fever, and 55 of old age; 217 were under 3 years of age, 101 between 20 and 30, 111 between 30 and 40, 5 between 90 and 100, and 1 over 100. The greatest number died in the month of June, being 110, and the least in the month of December, being 40. In July there were 87 deaths, in August 76, and in September 60. Of the whole number of deaths 217 were white males and 132 white females, the rest black and colored.

Adroit Roguery.—Yesterday as a young lad was going to one of the banks, for Messrs. Merritt & Dart, to make a deposit of $1500, he was met by a fellow expert at his business, who took the bank book from the lad, and told him to run back to the store, where he was wanted, and that *he* (the villain) would do the bank business; which *was* done, successfully and satisfactorily to himself. But such fellows cannot long escape the grasp of justice, and we expect ere long to see him in the criminal's box of our sessions.

N. Y. Gazette, 13th ult.

Mr. H. S. Tanner of Philadelphia, has issued proposals for publishing by subscription, a large sheet Map of Modern Greece, the profits of which are to be appropriated in aid of the Greeks. The price of it will be $2 the copy, and the engraving to be commenced as soon as 125 subscribers are obtained.

Love and Chivalry.—In Lee county, Virginia, two negroes, rivals in love, lately met to decide their quarrels with powder and ball; and at the first exchange of shot, one of the amorous Africans instantly fell lifeless, but his opponent lingered a few days. The fair nymph, whose charms captivated the chivalrous lovers, and caused the effusion of gallant blood, was bondmaid of Edward Pennington, to whom also one of the sable heroes was a servant. Pistols not being convenient when the coloured gentlemen took the field, we learn that muskets were substituted for those more fashionable engines of destruction.

In Palermo, Maine, died a child of Mr. Lewis Saban, aged 5 weeks, weighing one pound and a half!

SALISBURY 8

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24, 1824.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

IN HONOUR OF THE GREEKS.

The citizens of Mecklenburg, so distinguished for their patriotism in the revolutionary struggle for independence, still evidence, on every occasion, a hallowed attachment to the principles of freedom. The manly stand which the modern *Greeks* are now making against the invaders of their soil, and the murderers of their families, has excited in this county, the most lively feelings of sympathy in their behalf, and the most ardent wishes for their success. As a public manifestation of their feelings, a *Ball* was given at Mrs. Vail's, by the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, on Wednesday evening, the 11th inst. when a handsome collection was made in aid of the glorious cause. Beauty, on this occasion, vied with the nobler sex, in contributing their mite to the standard of freedom, &c.

[Citizens of Salisbury.....of Rowan.....of North Carolina!....."go thou and do likewise." The "gallant sons of the patriotic sires" of our sister county of Mecklenburg, have nobly led the way in this, as they ever have done on all occasions that called for the exercise of the best feelings of Christian sympathy, and the liveliest and most ardent devotion to the rights of man throughout the universe: Let us all, then, in the name of humanity, follow the example set by our patriotic neighbors, and testify to the whole world, that American freemen, while they recline easy and secure in the lap of liberty, are alive to the sufferings and oppression of their fellow Christians, in whatever quarter of the habitable globe they may be located.] *Ed. West. Car.*

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Pursuant to public notice given, a very numerous and respectable assemblage of the People from every part of Rowan, and a number from Davidson, took place at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the 18th inst. for the purpose of bringing forward a candidate on the *People's Ticket*. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Col. *Jacob Fisher* as chairman, and *Hamilton C. Jones*, Esq. secretary. After a free and liberal discussion, in which many gentlemen participated, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting esteem

John Giles, Esq.

a suitable person to be offered as a candidate on the People's Ticket, for this district; and as such, they recommend him to the freemen of North-Carolina.

Resolved, That this meeting disapprove of the practice of caucussing, whether by the members of Congress, or of the State Legislatures.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Western Carolinian.

J. FISHER, *Chairman*.

H. C. JONES, *Secretary*.

It was our intention to accompany the official report of the proceedings of the meeting above mentioned, with some explanatory remarks; but just as we had commenced putting in type the facts which we had briefly sketched off, a friend obligingly communicated the following, which so fully anticipates what we wished to say on the subject, and so nearly accords with our observation of what occurred at the meeting, that we avail ourselves of the kindness of our friend, and quote his language, in preference to any thing of our own.—*Ed.*

The meeting being organized, Major John M'Clelland explained, in a few pertinent observations, the nature and object of insisting on the necessity of union among the friends of the people's rights, and deprecating in strong terms, the dangerous and insidious practice of *caucusing*. He concluded by nominating JOHN GILES, Esq. as the candidate on the People's Ticket for Elector, in the district composed of Rowan, Davidson, and Montgomery counties.

The chairman observed, that it would be satisfactory to the meeting, to hear from Mr. Giles a declaration of his sentiments on the Presidential Question: thereupon Mr. Giles addressed the meeting. He observed, that as the kindness of a friend had proposed him as a candidate on the People's Ticket, it was a respect which he owed to his fellow citizens present, to comply with the intimation from the chair: he should do so with pleasure; and the more freely, because he thought the people had an indubitable right to call upon those who are offered to their service, for an expression of their views upon any subject connected with their agency. He would therefore answer them in the spirit of truth and candour. He said, that, of the five gentlemen who are now before the American people as candidates for President, his *first* choice was JOHN C. CALHOUN, and his *second* Gen. ANDREW JACKSON. And that should he be honored with a seat in the Electoral College, he would endeavor by his vote to secure the election of one of those gentlemen; and in no event would he endanger the interest of both, by voting for the weaker. He regretted that he was prevented by indisposition from entering more fully into the subject of the relative merits of the several candidates, and from assigning his reasons for the preference he gave these gentlemen. He was sure he could justify his opinions, by reasons and arguments that would be sustained by the meeting.

Mr. *T. P. Ives* made a fervent and patriotic appeal to his fellow-citizens, in favor of the people's ticket, and advocating the present nomination. "I am an old man, (said he) but a few steps from the grave. Within a few years past, many of the able and patriotic citizens of this county, who had labored in the times of the revolution, have gone down to the tomb. If they were alive at this time, I would not have raised my feeble voice at this meeting. I see here many of my brother farmers; I know they will listen to the voice of reason and experience. Although I cannot charm you with the magic of oratory, I hope with all of you my age and revolutionary services may claim a privilege beyond my merits. Yes, fellow-citizens, I have spilled my blood for the dear rights of *freedom*; I have seen one vast conflagration on the face of this land; I have seen the heroes, like Shadrack and his brothers, that marched through the fiery furnace, and carried with them the palladium of *liberty*. And after the good fight was done, and all was over, we looked back rejoicing at the dangers we had escaped, and around us we hailed our country a happy land. This is what we have done for you; these are the blessings we have bequeathed you; and we should be sorry to see them surrendered to a *caucus!* If the people are incapable of taking care of their liberty, in vain did we fight, in vain did we bleed! If they are thus capable, let them not barter their rights to a self-made power—a power that is constantly growing by the force of custom. Think but for a moment of the force of custom; it is sly and secret; but it is mighty. What, but twenty-three years ago, was looked upon as a harmless recommendation, has already assumed a fearful aspect; it looks like *dictation*; and by the force of custom, it may become, and no doubt, if not put down, it *will* become, *absolute dictation!* Then passive obedience and non-resistance will be preached up; and nothing of our Republic will exist but the name."

Mr. *Macay* avowed himself decidedly for Mr. Calhoun; but he thought the notice had been too short, and that the meeting had best adjourn till next May Court, that an opportunity might be given the people to attend from Davidson and Montgomery counties.

Mr. *J. Henderson* replied, that this meeting did not prevent the people of the other counties from holding similar meetings; that if they should deem them necessary, it would be more convenient to assemble in their own counties. At all events, the notice had been sufficient to draw together this large assemblage, from every section of Rowan, and a number of respectable gentlemen from Davidson.

Mr. Macay's proposition was overruled.

In consequence of an inquiry being made concerning the practice of caucussing,

Mr. *C. Fisher* arose, and addressed the meeting at considerable length. He pointed out the origin of a *caucus*, and distinctly marked its features. He said that caucuses were held by the *representatives* of the people; but that this was a meeting of the *People* themselves. That caucuses were forbidden by the spirit of the federal constitution; but that, by the express letter of our State constitution, the people at all times have a right to assemble together. He adverted to the formation of the *caucus ticket* last winter, at Raleigh. He said that the people had three alternatives set before them: either to vote for the ticket *dictated* to them by the caucus, or to start a ticket of their own. The people would triumph if they proved true to their own cause. Already do the *caucusites* see it; and their only hopes now are, to *divide the people*, by getting up a separate ticket for General Jackson, and thus to give the caucus ticket a chance to sneak in. He hoped that the People were awake to their true interests, and would not be duped by a stratagem so poor.

Mr. *Alexander* then proposed to try the strength of the two gentlemen preferred by Mr. Giles, by a division of the meeting.

Mr. *Hargrave* replied, that it would be the more effectual way to get up separate tickets for each candidate, if it were desirable to try the strength of either separately; but he was sure the friends of neither of these gentlemen wished such a course; that it was only called for by the friends of Mr. Crawford.

Mr. Alexander's proposition was rejected, by a large majority.

The Raleigh Register mentions a remarkable instance of healthfulness, in a family residing in *Ashe* county, in this State:

John Burton and his wife Susannah, neither of them exceeding 66 years of age, have an offspring amounting to *eighty-two* in number, and have never yet had a death in the family!

Having given place to a pretty lengthy speech on the outside of to-day's paper, we are obliged to crowd out all the Congress news, and a good deal of other matter, in order to make room for a "Back Countryman," the proceedings of the people, and a small space for our Postscript.

POSTSCRIPT.

By Saturday Evening's Mail.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Franklin Gazette, dated,

WASHINGTON, FEB. 9.

"It is publicly said here in all companies, and no where denied, that Mr. Crawford's agents have offered the Vice Presidency to Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams; and it is no less true that a similar offer was made to Mr. Walter Lowrie of Pennsylvania, before he signed the notice for the *minority caucus*."

It is now virtually admitted, in the National Intelligencer, that a proposition has been made to Mr. Adams, to accept of the support of Mr. Crawford and his friends, for the Vice Presidency, with the understanding that Mr. Adams and his friends should support Mr. Crawford for the Presidency. That such a proposition is in its nature corrupt, and disgraceful to those who made it, no honest man who understands the relation heretofore subsisting between Mr. Adams and Mr. Crawford, can deny. Have not the friends of Mr. Crawford continually charged Mr. Adams with being a *federalist*, and unworthy of the confidence of the Republican Party, of which they have represented Mr. Crawford as the exclusive candidate? The offer to Mr. Adams was to go into caucus, and accept of the Vice Presidency under Mr. Crawford. He rejected it with scorn; and replied, he would not accept from a *caucus*, any nomination, not even the Presidency of the United States. *Washington Repub.*

FROM THE BALTIMORE MORNING CHRONICLE.

The Question Settled.—The poor little political bird of ominous note and plumage, denominated a CAUCUS, was hatched at Washington on Saturday last. It is now running about like a pullet, in a forlorn and sickly state. Reader, have you never seen a chicken directly after it is hatched, creeping about with a bit of egg-shell sticking to its back? This is just representation of this poor forlorn Congressional caucus. The sickly thing is to be fed, cherished, and pampered for a week, when it is fondly hoped it will be enabled to cry the name of *Crawford! Crawford! Crawford!*

CHARLESTON, FEB. 12.

By the fortunate and fast-sailing ship *Leila Rookh*, Capt. Stewart, in 36 days from Liverpool, we have our regular files of London papers to the evening of the 3d January, and Liverpool papers to the 6th of the same month.—*Courier.*

Recruiting, to fill up the different regiments of the army, is going on with much activity in England, and detachments are marching in various directions from one part of the United Kingdom to the other. General Mina arrived in London on the 3d December.

Letters have been received from the celebrated Belzoni, dated Cape Coast, on the coast of Guinea, 20th Oct. His intention is to take a Northern direction from the kingdom of Benin, straight up to Haussa, over a tract of land entirely unknown, which route will lead him to the Niger.

The President's Message is highly commended in the London *Times*.

Iturbide was wrecked on the coast of Tuscany, on his voyage to England. He was not allowed to enter France.

Considerable coldness is said to prevail between Russia and Austria, in relation to the affairs of Turkey.

Retribution.—Abolabat, Pacha of Salonica, the greatest persecutor of the Greeks who caused five thousand Christian families to be massacred in cold blood, has been put to death by order of the Sultan, to get possession of his wealth. The persecutors of the Greeks, observes a French journal, perish one after another, revealing the hand of Divine justice.

A man in Essex, lately sold his wife for 10 shillings, and paid one penny duty on the sale of live stock!

Cobbett has been cheating the credulous of his countrymen by selling the Acacia tree, the plants of which are sold for 3s a hundred, as the American locust tree, at 10s per hundred.

The *N. York Electoral Bill*, as it passed the Assembly, was referred in the Senate on Friday, to a committee consisting of Messrs. Dudley, *M'Call*, and Wooster; and it is said that it will not be taken up by that body till after the adjournment of the Court of Errors. This is the first symptom of opposition.

Liverpool, (Eng.) Dec. 31.

Cotton.—From Egypt (a new source) we have this year, for the first time, in any quantity, received about 2000 packages; the staple of this cotton is nearly as long as that of Sea Island, and is quite as silky, though not so strong; about 700 bales of it have been sold in this place at 11d to 14½. Uplands 7½d to 9½; Orleans 8, 11; Alabama, Tennessee, &c. 7, 9; Sea Island 14, 16; Surat 6, 7½; Bengal 5, 7; Pernambuco 11, 12; Bahia 10½, 11½; Maranham 10½, 11½; Demerara 10, 12.

In the middle of January last, the trees of St. Augustine were bearing on their branches *ripe* oranges, *green* oranges, and blossoms.

DIED,

At the city of Washington, on Wednesday morning last, Mrs. Catharine Livingston De Bresson, wife of the Secretary of the Legation of France, and senior daughter of the Hon. Smith Thompson, of the State of New-York.

New Goods.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers, and the public at large, that he has just received from the city of Charleston, an elegant and general assortment of Goods, consisting, in part, of

Dry Goods, *Cutlery,*
Groceries, *Saddlery,*
Hardware, *Crockery, &c. &c.*

all of which he is determined to sell on accommodating terms. DAVID STORKE.

Concord, Feb. 17, 1824. 3it96

N. B. He also continues to keep on hand a general assortment of BOOKS, viz:

Anne of Brittany	Luther's Doctrine
Arithmetics	Letter Writer
Adams' Narrative of suffering in Africa	Latrobe's Africa
American Star.	Locke's Essays
Bracenbridge's voyage to South-America	Life of Spencer
Blair's Lectures	Law of Lien
Blair's Sermons	Life of Washington
Brownie of Bodsbeck	Letters from the Mountains
Ballad romances	Life of Mrs. Graham
Bernhard's Tour	Life of Harriet Newell
Barrington and Bufoy on the North pole	Life of Fennel
Bibles, various kinds.	Life of Green of Wellington
Cœlebs in search of a wife	Le'in Books.
Charlamagne	McLaurin's Essays
Camp meeting Hymns	Mason's Monitor
Chalmer's sermons	Manners and Customs of Nations
Cavalier, (Novel)	Matincourt
Christian Soldier	Marrow of the Church
Chap Books	Minister's Instructions
Comforts of old age	Mair's Latin Syntax
Charlotte Temple	Masonic Song Book.
Crook in the Lot	New Testaments
Common prayer Book	No Fiction
Copy Scripts	No Cross, no Crown
Conversation on Chemistry	Natural History.
Cicero's Orations Latin.	Ovid's Metamorphosis.
Don Quixotte	Parent's Friend
Divine Worship	Paddock's Narrative
Darwin's Zoonomia	Pirate
Dugdale's Horace.	Pilgrim's Journal
Emigrant's Guide	Power of Religion
Evening entertainment	Pilgrim's Hymns
Erskin's Sermons	Pindar's Poems
Enfield's Speaker	Pilgrim's Progress
Elements of Drawing.	Poems, Original
Family Instructor	Preparation for Death.
Florence McCarthey	Rambles in Italy
Family of Ortenburg	Rob Roy
Fourfold state of Grace	Rise and Progress
Father's Tales	Return of the Jews
Felix Alvarez.	Ready Reckoners.
German Prayer Books	Sass' Journey to Rome
Gil Blas	Smucker on the Revelation
Goldsmith's History o England	Saul, a poem by Southey
Goldsmith's Rome	School and Lefroy's reports
German Hymn Books	Spy, an American novel
German Bibles	Trial for Conspiracy
Greek Testaments	Trail's Sermons
General view of France.	Thornton Abbey
Hymn Books, (various kinds)	Tale of a Tub
Harris' discourses on Masonry	Thaddeus of Warsaw
Halls' distiller	Tuckey's Expedition
Henry's Travels in Canada	Taylor's Arator
Hall on Communion	Travels of a Philosopher
Horne on Missions	The universal receipt Book.
Humboldt's Spain	Wirts Life of Patrick Henry
Horace Delphini	War in Florida
Harold the dauntless.	Weems' Pamphlets
Imitation of Christ	Wilson's Russia
Ilderim, (a poem)	Washington's Letters
Ivanhoe.	Walker's Dictionary.
John Decastro's history.	Virgil Delphini
Kendal's Travels	Velvet Cushion.
Knox's Essays	Young's Night thoughts
Kenilworth, (Novel)	Zion's Pilgrim.

Also, writing and wrapping paper by the ream.

Valuable Land and Plantation

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will dispose of said land and Plantation, lying in Montgomery county, on both sides of Beaver Dam Creek, half mile above the mouth of said creek, one mile above the Narrows of the Yadkin; containing 448 acres, well watered, with a good mill seat, with a good dwelling-house, with all other necessary out-houses; with excellent apple and peach orchards. Three other tracts, lying on the waters of Little River, containing 600 acres, unimproved. Terms may be known by applying to the subscriber, on the premises.

WEST HARRIS.

February 13, 1824. 3it96

Notice.

I HEREBY give notice, that William Ward, sen. has posted on my stray book, a mare and colt; the mare judged to be about 12 years old, has a small star in her forehead and some saddle spots on each side of her back, and one very large one, a chesnut sorrel colour; the other a horse colt, a black colour, not cut, has a small star in his forehead, judged to be 2 years old last spring. Certified by me.

JAS. MARTIN, *Sen.*
One of the Rangers for the county of Stokes, N. Carolina.

January 1, 1824. 3it96

Caution to the Public.

ALL persons are forewarned from trading for five several notes, viz: one against James Reid, $27 12½; one do. on Peter Brown, $45, and a credit of $30 on it; one on James Bailey, of $13 25; and two others on George Hodge, to the amount of $4 50, or thereabouts. The above notes were all in favor of Daniel Feagan, and made over to William Feagan. All persons are cautioned against trading for any of the above notes, as they were all lost at the decease of William Feagan; and if any person has traded for any of them, is desired to make it known to ARCHIBALD FEAGAN.

Rowan, Feb. 21, 1824. 3it96p

Printing, of every description,

PROMPTLY executed at this office, in a style of workmanship corresponding with the improvements of the present day.

A Pamphlet,

ON the subject of the Presidential Election, addressed to the citizens of North-Carolina, is for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian, price ten cents.

Nicholas W. Gaither's Estate.

WILL be sold, on Monday the 10th day of March next, at the house of the late Nicholas W. Gaither, dec'd. all the personal property of said dec'd. consisting of

Horses, *Hogs,* and
Cows, *Sheep;*

a large quantity of Corn, Fodder, Hay, &c. two wagons and gears; four Stills and one Boiler, with the still vessels; implements of husbandry, household and kitchen furniture, with a number of articles here not mentioned. At the same time and place, will be hired for the balance of the year upwards of twenty likely Negroes, and the Plantation rented. The sale to continue from day to day, until all is sold. Terms of sale made known on that day, by

THOS. McNEELY, } *Administrators.*
A. R. JONES, }

February 17, 1824. 3it96

All persons indebted to the estate of N. W. Gaither, dec'd., are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them for settlement, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pled in bar of recovery. T. M. and A. R. J.

Forte Piano, for Sale.

A FIRST rate second-hand *Piane*, is offered for sale, very low. For terms, &c. apply to MICHAEL BROWN.

Salisbury, Feb. 16, 1824. 93

CHARLOTTE
Male and Female Academies.

THE undersigned are authorised to contract for building two Academies in Charlotte, of brick, fifty feet long by thirty feet wide, or thereabouts; two stories high, on a stone foundation, with two partition walls in each, and basement story for cellar, &c. under the female department. Doors and windows proportioned, in size and number, to the size of the building.

Proposals will be received by either of the subscribers, until the first of March next, for the mason and carpenter's works separately, but all to go on at the same time. Painting and plastering will be distinct jobs, to be contracted for hereafter.

Contractors must furnish all the materials, except the brick.

J. IRWIN,
DAVID R. DUNLAP,
WM. DAVIDSON.

February 2, 1824. it94p

THE WELL KNOWN JACK, *DOLPHIN,*

LATELY owned in South Carolina, will stand at our stable, one mile and a half from Concord, North Carolina, every day in the week, Sunday excepted, thro'out the season; the season to commence the 1st of March, and end the 20th of July.

Dolphin will be let to mares at 10 dollars the season (but may be discharged with 8, if paid within the season,) 5 dollars the single leap, (to be paid down,) and 15 dollars to insure, the insurance money to be paid when the mare is discovered to be with foal, or is parted with by the person putting her. Particular care will be taken of mares left, in preventing accidents, &c.

ASA THOMPSON,
GEORGE FRY.

Concord, Jan. 23, 1824. 13t92

New Assortment.

THE subscriber has very recently received from Philadelphia, an assortment of

Dry Goods, *Cutlery, and*
Hard-Ware, *Domestics;*

which, with the assortment he expects to receive in a short time, will enable him to sell at satisfactory prices. The public are respectfully invited to call, and examine for themselves.

EDWARD CRESS.

Salisbury, Aug. 16, 1823. 69

Coppersmithing.

The Coppersmithing, and Tin Plate business, heretofore transacted by D. Cress, sen. will in future be conducted by me, at the same place. Those who favor me with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness, durability and despatch. EDWD. CRESS.

Groceries.
Bement and Whitney,

Corner of Queen & State streets, Charleston, S. C.

WILL have constantly on hand, throughout the season, a large assortment of

Sugar	Pimento
Coffee	Ginger
Teas	Copperas
Rum	Alum
Brandy	Glauber Salts
Gin	Madder
Wines, of all kinds	Powder and Shot
Pepper	Lead, &c. &c.

Which they are determined to sell as low as they can possibly be afforded, for *cash*. Tallow and Beeswax received in payment, for which the highest market price will be allowed. Country Merchants wishing to purchase *Groceries*, will do well to call and examine for themselves.

Nov. 24, 1823. 13t97

Doctor Alexander Long,

HAVING purchased the possessions recently occupied by Dr. Beckwith, a few doors north-east of the Court House, has removed to and permanently established himself there; where he is ready to attend promptly to all calls for professional services. He has in his shop a good supply of *Medicines*; which he will always be ready, when not professionally called away, to furnish to those who want them, accompanied with the necessary prescriptions.

Salisbury, Feb. 9, 1824. 3i95

House and Lot for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his house and lot, in the town of Salisbury, now occupied by himself, as a tavern. The establishment is so generally known, that it would be of little service to describe it particularly; it is, perhaps, the most eligible stand for a public house in the western part of North-Carolina; it is within 80 yards of the court-house in Salisbury; is large and convenient, with extensive out-buildings, &c. A very moderate price will be taken for the establishment, and payments made easy. Any person wishing to purchase, will do well to apply soon, as the subscriber is now determined to sell, and remove to his farm in the country. Letters directed to the subscriber, in Salisbury, N. C. will be duly attended to.

JOHN HOWARD, *Sen.*

Salisbury, Dec. 2, 1823. 88

The large and beautiful Horse
ENGINEER,

WILL stand this season in Salisbury, and some other convenient place in the county. Engineer is one of the first sons of that celebrated and imported horse *Eagle*; his dam by the imported horse Arch Duke, and came out of the dam of the unequalled horse Sir Archie. All other particulars will be made known in handbills, in a short time.

Engineer's great size, high form, and uncommon speed, I hope will claim the attention of gentlemen who are fond of large and fine horses.

RICHARD C. WARD.

Salisbury, Feb. 23, 1824. 94

Notice.

ON the 19th and 20th of March, at the residence of the late Dr. Alexander Schools, in Mocksville, will be sold at Public Vendue, a large supply of MEDICINES, of different descriptions; also, Shop Furniture; also, Household and Kitchen Furniture, one Gig and Harness, three or four horses, cattle, &c. Terms of sale, a credit of nine months; purchasers giving bond and security.

SAMUEL McAFFEE, *Executor.*

February 23, 1824. 3i96

All Persons

INDEBTED to the estate of the late Dr. Alexander Schools, are requested to make payment; and those having claims against said estate, are requested to present them for adjustment, otherwise this notice will be pled in bar.

SAMUEL McAFFEE, *Executor.*

February 23, 1824. 3i96

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, a very light mulatto boy named GEORGE, about 28 or 30 years of age, and between five feet ten inches and six feet high, very thin and spare, with a very large roman nose, very black hair, resembling that of a white man's, but inclined to curl, and but little beard on the upper lip and point of the chin, chews a great deal of tobacco, is a good barber, a tolerable carpenter and shoemaker, a very good house servant and coachman—in the latter capacity he was serving when he ran off; in fact, he is capable of turning his hand to any kind of labor; very humble and plausible, and ran off for no other cause known to me, but the fear of getting a whipping for drinking to an excess, which he is much addicted to whenever he can get it. 'Tis likely he may attempt to pass himself for a free man, his complexion being much in his favor. He had on when he left me, a blue broad cloth coat and striped pantaloons. He formerly belonged to Mr. Duffie attorney at law, of Chatham county, North-Carolina; then to Mr. Wm. Gaston of Newbern, North-Carolina; then to Brown & Jarvis, also of Newbern, of whom I bought him. He had a mother and relations living near Pittsborough, Chatham county, North-Carolina, where he was when I bought him, and perhaps he may have made for that section of country, or attempted to reach the seaboard; therefore, all masters and owners of vessels are forwarned from employing said boy, as the law will be rigorously enforced against any one on whom the fact may be proven. One hundred dollars reward will be given if taken out of the state and delivered to me on the Catawba, three miles above Landsford, Chester district, South-Carolina; or fifty dollars if taken out of the State and secured in any gaol, so that I get him again; twenty-five dollars if taken in the State and delivered to me as above, or secured so that I get him again.

FREDERICK L. J. PRIDE.

January 26, 1824 it96

Sale, Sale!

ON the first Thursday (the 4th day) of March next, the Commissioners appointed to lay off the Town of Lexington, in Davidson county, will proceed to dispose of the Lots in said Town, adjoining the site of the Court-House, at public auction, to the highest bidder. The terms of said sale, are approved bonds for the amount of purchase, payable in three equal instalments, of six, twelve and eighteen months, before conveying the title.

JOHN MONROE,
JOHN CLEMMONS, } *Commissioners.*
DAVID COX,

Feb. 4, 1824. 3i94

New Store, in Concord.

THE subscriber has formed a Copartnership with Nathaniel Sutton, in the mercantile business, at Concord, Cabarrus county, North-Carolina, under the firm of *Murphy & Sutton*; where they are opening a fresh assortment of

Dry Goods, Cutlery, and Hardware,

selected with much care, in Philadelphia and New-York, and bought on the best terms. They design to continue the business at Concord for some years; and as Mr. Murphy will visit the northern cities annually, to procure supplies, their assortment will be general; and will be disposed of at fair prices for cash, or on credit to punctual customers. Their friends and the public generally, are respectfully invited to call, examine qualities, hear prices, and judge for themselves. JOHN MURPHY.

January, 1824.

John Murphy,

Has also, at his store in Salisbury, a large assortment of GOODS, to suit citizens, town and country people; to be disposed of unusually low for cash, or country produce. 90

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE subscriber will dispose of the following tracts of Land, in Mecklenburg county, viz.

One tract of 340 acres, lying on the Catawba river, a few miles below the Tuckasiegy Ford, and about 9 miles from Charlotte.

One tract of 270 acres, in the same neighborhood with the above.

These lands are admirably adapted to the culture of *cotton, corn*, and all kinds of small grain. To the former tract, belongs some prime bottom land. The whole, generally speaking, lies well, and is finely timbered and watered. As the two tracts join, I will sell them either separately or together.

Also, another tract of 700 acres, situated about 18 miles to the east of Charlotte. This land is almost perfectly level, and is not inferior to the best in that section of the county.

THOMAS B. SMARTT.

Charlotte, Jan. 25, 1824. 6it96

Wrapping Paper,

OF a good quality, for sale at this office; some at one dollar twenty-five cents, and a larger kind at two dollars, per ream.

Steam Boat Maid of Orleans
AND
Cheap Wholesale Store.

Office at CHERAW, }
Dec. 22, 1823. }

THE Maid of Orleans (having been detained for repairs more than a month longer than the time specified by written contract) has commenced her regular trips to this place, and arrived this day with a valuable cargo of at least

130 tons Merchandize.

She is to be a regular trader between this place and Charleston, touching for freight and passengers at Georgetown, and will stop on the river for any important freights. She is supplied with Lighters, and such other conveniences as warrant her owners in stating, confidently, that she will be able to lay down goods at either place, in the lowest state of the River, in 8 to 10 days; and on a fair river from 4 to 6 days.—Her owners have provided wharfs and warehouses at both places, covenient, safe and under cover. They will advance cash and goods on Cotton and produce shipped by her, and sell for a customary commission. They will execute any orders at Charleston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, or New-York, in each of which places they have established houses; and they solicit the public patronage for this Boat and their Wholesale Store at this place, only so far as they can make it their interest to use the one, and buy from the other.

Connected with the above Boat, the subscribers have established a *Wholesale Store*, and assure their customers a liberal course of dealing and fair prices,—very low, because their goods have been and will be selected from the principal markets in the United States, and under all possible advantages for buying low; and their profit shall be charged with a light hand, so light as to make it the interest of country dealers and others to get many of their supplies from this establishment. By the Maid of Orleans, they have this day received one-fourth to one-third of their purchases, (which have been made in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, and at some of the principal manufactories;) the residue of which will be received by the next trip of the Boat, say about the 6th to the 8th of January. Their purchases consist of the following leading articles, viz: 200 barrels of Whiskey; 20 hhds. northern Rum; 5 do N. Orleans do; 5 do Jamaica do: 5 do W. I. do; 20 do Sugars; 30 do prime retailing molasses; pipes and qr. casks Cognac Brandy; Hogsheads Gin, Maderia and other Wines, (some 7 years old;) 100 pieces Dundee Bagging, 42 in.; 2 bales twine; 30 coils Bale Rope; 100 bags Coffee; 20 do pepper and pimento; 20 tons Swedes iron; 1 do German Steel; 1 do American do; 3 do plough moulds; 2 do shot; 1 do bar lead; 4 do Hollow Ware, assorted; 2 do shot, assorted; 20 Kegs Duponts FF. and FFF. Powder; 150 do wrought and cut nails; 5 tierces retailing Rice; 20 casks cheese; 4 doz. Philadelphia mill and cross cut Saws; casks of hammers, Carolina hoes, trace-chains, Trowels, &c. Axes, bundles Spades, Shovels, and Frying pans; boxes Candles, Soap, window Glass; 50 doz. Whittemore's Cotton Cards; 100 do Wool Hats; 50 do Roram or napt do; 50 do Beaver do Blk. and White; 20 do Children's morocco do; Shoes in trunks and cases, assorted; Crockery in crates; 20 barrels train or tanner's oil; 30 Nixon's patent cast iron Ploughs,—the best patent in the Union, and well worthy the attention of the planters; 20 barrels Shad and mackerel; 20 doz. Corn Brooms; rose, point and duffil Blankets.

BEERS, BUNNELL & CO.

Cheraw, Dec. 22, 1823. t96*

, Cash and Goods paid for Cotton, Wheat, Flax-seed, dry Hides, and most kinds of produce.

Jacob Christman,

SALEM, Stokes county, North-Carolina,

TAKES this opportunity of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the

Coach Making Business,

in all its various branches, and will engage (as he has received the lastest fashions from the north) to make and repair, in the most approved fashion, all kinds of Coaches, Gigs, Sulkeys, Stages, Post-Coaches, &c. He also carries on the Wagon Making business; where he will be happy to make and repair all that the public may entrust to him. His prices shall be proportionate to the times. Those who may favor him with their work, may rest assured that it will be executed with neatness, durability and despatch.

Thomas F. Christman,

Also takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public, that he has established the *Saddle & Harness Making Business*, and is prepared to do all kinds of jobs in his business. He also will furnish such as Whips, Bridles, Trunks and Collars, on the most reasonable terms, for cash or credit. Those wishing to purchase, will do well to call on him.

Salt-Street, Salem, N. C.
Feb. 2, 1824 it95p

New Oil Mill.

GEORGE VOGLER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has lately erected an *Oil Mill*, near Salisbury; where he is now prepared to make *Linseed Oil* of as good a quality as any in the country. He wishes to purchase a quantity of

Flax Seed,

for which he will pay 75 cents per bushel in *cash*, or will give one bushel of salt for two of flaxseed. People in this section of country, are requested to save all the flax-seed they can, as they will always find a ready market for it in Salisbury.

February 16, 1824. it95p

To Journeymen Shoemakers.

THE subscriber wishes to employ three Journeymen Shoemakers, of steady and moral habits, who understand their business perfectly, to whom constant employ and liberal wages will be given. E. DICKSON.

Salisbury, Feb. 16, 1824. 93

NOTA BENA.

I have now on hand, and intend keeping, a supply of the very best of *LEATHER*; and as I shall make it a point to employ first rate workmen, my friends and the public may depend upon getting as good work executed in my shop, in the line of *Shoemaking*, as ever was done in the town of Salisbury, or in the State. I not only engage to make as elegant and durable boots and shoes as any body else, but I further covenant with all who may shed the sunshine of their patronage on my shop, to do their work as CHEAP, and, perhaps, a *little cheaper*, than my brother chips. BENEZER DICKSON.

THE MUSE.

AGRICULTURE.

The following is an extract from the New Year's Address of the Carrier of the New-England Farmer, an Agricultural paper, printed at Boston.

We farmers, and our occupation,
Compose the BACK-BONE *of the nation;*
Without the aid which we are giving,
Grandeur might whistle for a living:
Lawyers could not get bread and cheese,
And much less beef, for client's fees:
Physicians would their badges doff,
For lack of folks to doctor off;
And merchants and mechanics might
To arts and commerce bid good night.
The *Agriculturalist* supports
Our judges, justices, and courts;
Without our aid, good Uncle Sam
And Co. would all go o'er the dam!
Our famous and puissant navy
Must dowse its peak to Admiral Davy;
Our gallant army go to pot
Before they'd fired a single shot;
Our fortresses be mann'd by owls,
Buzzards, and other ugly fowls;
Our statesmen grand, on dainties cramming,
Would be sad spectacles of famine;
And all at Washington now resident,
From shoe-black quite up to the President,
As well the leaders as the led,
Would lack e'en Jonny-cake for bread:
The whole, including either house,
Must then betake themselves to browse,
Like quails in same adjacent wood,
Or starve, alack! for lack of food!

THE GREEKS.

The debate in Congress, which ensued on the proposition of Mr. Webster, to send an authorized agent to Greece, has exhibited a profundity of knowledge, a brilliancy of wit, and a devotion to the vital principles of *Liberty*, greater, perhaps, than was ever before elicited in the councils of the nation. Mr. Webster's speech, on the opening of the discussion, was the master-piece, perhaps, of any ever before delivered in the Congress of the U. S. but it is too lengthy for the columns of a weekly paper. We present our readers, this week, with the speech of Mr. Clay; which, probably, will give a more general and comprehensive idea of the merits of the measure, than any thing else we could offer. When we find room we will give something on the negative side of the question.

Mr. *Clay* rose, and said that the resolution proposed provided the means to defray the expense of a mission, whenever the President, who knows, or ought to know, the dispositions of all the European powers, Turkish or christian, shall deem it proper to send one: The amendment goes to withhold any appropriation, but to make a public declaration of our sympathy with the Greeks, and our good wishes for their cause. And how, sir, has this simple, modest, unpretending, this harmless proposition, been treated? It has been argued as if it proposed aid to the Greeks; as if it proposed the recognition of their government; as an act of unjustifiable interference; as a measure of war. And those who thus argue the question, while they themselves give unbounded range to their imagination, in conceiving and setting in array the monstrous consequences which are to grow out of so simple a proposal, impute to us, who are its advocates, quixotism. While they are taking the most extravagant and unlimited range, and arguing any thing but the question before the house, they accuse us of enthusiasm, of giving the reins to feeling, of being carried away by our imagination. No, sir, the proposition on your table is no proposition for aid, nor for recognition, nor for interference, nor for war.

I know that at least some of the objections to the original proposal are occasioned by the source from which it proceeded. There are individuals in this house, who look at the mover of this resolution, as if its value or importance was to be measured by inquiring who brought it forward. Sir, I have long had the pleasure of knowing the honorable gentleman who originated this resolution. I have sometimes had the pleasure of acting with him; and I would suggest to those to whom I have alluded, that, if they seek to be regarded as the sentinels of freedom, they must disregard the source from which any measure favorable to its interest may happen to have proceeded, and must take it upon its own intrinsic merits. If a gentleman who happens to belong to a different party, in political sentiment, shall bring forward a proposition fraught with liberal sentiments, is it to be rejected for his sake? If this is the case we cease to be republicans, and those who act on principles the reverse of ours, will be the men who truly deserve that name; and, sir, if all republicans must oppose this doctrine, and all federalists advocate it, I for one should cease to be a republican, and would become a federalist.

Mr. Chairman, is it not extraordinary, that now, for these two years, the President of the United States should have been allowed, not only without censure, but with universal applause, to express all the feelings which either the resolution or the amendment on your table goes to sanction or to declare? So far is this from having met the disapprobation of the American people, that, from Maine to Georgia, and from the Atlantic to the Gulf of Mexico, the sentiment of approbation has blazed with the rapidity of electricity; that it is felt with the deepest intensity; that it is expressed in almost every possible form, and that it increases with every new day and passing hour. And, sir, are we alone to be insulated from the common moral atmosphere of the whole land? Shall we shut ourselves up in apathy, and separate ourselves from our country, from our chief magistrate?

The measure, sir, has been unwarrantably magnified. Gentlemen speak of the watchful jealousy of the Turks, and seem to think that the lightest movements in this body will be matter of speculation at Constantinople. He could assure gentlemen that the European powers attached no such vast importance to our acts and deliberations as some seemed to suppose. The Turk will, in all probability, never hear of the gentlemen's names, who either advocate or oppose the resolution. The resolution is certainly not without its value; but that value is wholly a moral value; it throws our little tribute into the vast stream of public opinion, which, sooner or later, must regulate the physical action upon the great interests of the civilized world. But, sir, rely upon it, the Turk is not about to declare war because this unoffending proposition has been offered by my honorable friend from Massachusetts, of whom, however eminent in our own country, the sublime porte has never yet heard. The allied powers are not going to be thrown into a state of alarm by a resolution appropriating two or three thousand dollars to send an agent to Greece.

The question has been argued as if the Greeks were likely to be exposed to increased sufferings in consequence of such a measure; as if the Turkish cimetar would be sharpened by its influence, and dyed deeper and yet deeper in christian blood. Sir, if such is to be the effect of the declaration of our sympathy, it must have happened already. That expression is very fully and distinctly given in the message of the President to both houses of congress, not only this year, but last.—And I would again remind the gentlemen, that it is the President's message, and not any record of our debates, that goes the rounds of the European cabinets. This document is translated into their several languages, and is read by their ministers of state, and possibly by some of the sovereigns themselves; possibly by the Divan; but our resolutions are all for domestic use; for home consumption; they never will meet either royal or imperial eyes. In that message, the President, after a most eloquent and touching representation of the feelings excited by the Greek insurrection, tells you, that the dominion of the Turk over that people is gone forever, and that the most sanguine hope is entertained that they will succeed in establishing their independence. Well, sir, if this is the fact; if their independence is almost achieved; if the allied powers themselves, possibly before we shall again meet in this hall, may acknowledge that independence, is it not fit to make provision that our President may be among the foremost in that acknowledgement, or at least not among the last?

But, sir, so far from this resolution being likely, if passed, to produce injury to the Greeks, it is likely to have a directly opposite effect. Sir, the Turk with all his power, and in all the elevation of his despotic throne, is at last but man; he is made, as we are, of muscle, of bones and sinews; he can feel, and, sir, he has felt the uncalculating valor of American freemen in some of his dominions; and when he is made to understand, that not only the executive of this government, but that this nation, that our entire political fabric, base, column and entablature, rulers and people, with heart, soul, mind, and strength, are all on the side of the nation he is crushing, he will be more likely to restrain, than to increase, his atrocities upon suffering and bleeding Greece.

The gentleman from New-Hampshire has made, on this subject, a very ingenious, sensible, and ironical speech, an admirable debut for a young member, and such as I hope we shall often have repeated on this floor. But, sir, permit me to advise my young friend to remember that declaration, "sufficient for the day is the evil thereof;" and when the resolution which I have had the honor of laying on the table shall come to be discussed, I hope he will not think it sufficient to say, as he has now done, that the measure, or the argument in its support, is "a very extraordinary one;" but that he will then let us hear an argumentative speech, to prove that it is our duty to lay prostrate every fortress of human hope, and to see with complacency the last outwork of liberty taken. This, however, is foreign to the question now before the house.

It has been said that the proposed measure will be a departure from our uniform policy with respect to foreign nations; that it will provoke the ire of the holy alliance; and will, in effect, be a repetition of their own offence, by an unwarrantable interference with the domestic concerns of other powers: No, sir, not even if it proposed, which it does not, an immediate recognition of Grecian independence. What has been the uniform policy and practice of this government from the days of Washington to this moment? In the case of France, President Washington and his successors received Genet, Fuchet, and all who followed them, whether sent from king, convention, anarchy or emperor. Sir, the rule we have followed has ever been thus, to look at the state of the fact, and to recognize that government, be it what it might, which was in actual possession of sovereign power. When one of these governments was overthrown, and a new one established on its ruin, without embarrassing ourselves with any principles involved in the contest, we have ever acknowledged the new and actual government as soon as it had positive existence. Our simple inquiry has been, which is the government de facto? An example has been furnished in relation to the government of Spain. When the foreign ministers were driven or retired from Madrid, and refused to accompany Ferdinand to Cadiz, our minister sought at that port to present himself to constitutional Ferdinand—Why? This government held Ferdinand to be the actual king. Did this produce any declaration of war? Were any diplomatic notes ever received complaining of this procedure? Nothing like it, sir? The lines are so plainly marked in which we are to go, that there is no mistaking them. We are to engage in no interference with their disputes, no contests for either party, no entangling alliances, but to maintain our diplomatic intercourse with existing sovereignties. It has been admitted by all, that there is impending over this country a threatening storm, which is likely to call into action all our vigor, courage and resources. Is it a wise way for preparing for this awful event, to talk to this nation of its incompetency to resist European aggression, to lower its spirit, to weaken its moral force, and do what we can to prepare it for base submission and easy conquest? If, sir, there be any reality in the menacing danger, I would rather adjure the nation to remember that it contains a million of freemen capable of bearing arms, and ready to exhaust their last drop of blood and their last cent in defence of their country, its institutions and its liberty. Sir, are these to be conquered by all Europe united? But I am quite sure that this danger, so far at least as this resolution is concerned, is perfectly ideal and imaginary. But if it were otherwise, any danger is best guarded against by invigorating our minds to meet it; by leading our heads to think, our hearts to conceive and our arms to execute, the high and noble deeds which belong to the character and glory of our country.

Sir, the experience of the world may instruct us that conquests are achieved when they are boldly and firmly determined on; and that men become slaves as soon as they have ceased to resolve to be freemen. If we wish to cover ourselves with the best of all armor against perils, let us not discourage our people; let us stimulate their ardor; let us sustain their resolution; let us show them that we feel as they feel, and that we are prepared to live or die like freemen.—Surely, sir, we need no long or learned lectures about the influence of property or of rank; let us rather remember that we can bring into the field a million of bayonets; let us remember that we are placed over a nation capable of doing or of suffering all things for its liberty. I can never forget what was once said to me by a most illustrious female, the first of the age, if not of her sex, on this subject.—"Mr. Clay, said that enlightened lady, a nation never yet was conquered." No, sir: No united nation can be, that has the spirit to resolve not to be conquered. Such a nation is invincible. And, sir, has it come to this? Are we so humbled, so low, so despicable, that we dare not express our sympathy for suffering Greece, lest, peradventure, we might offend some one or more of their imperial and royal majesties? If gentlemen are afraid to act rashly on such a subject, suppose, Mr. Chairman, that we draw an humble petition addressed to their majesties, asking them that of their condescension they would allow us to express something on the subject. How, sir, shall it begin? "We, the representatives of the free people of the United States of America, humbly approach the thrones of your imperial and royal majesties, and supplicate that of your imperial and royal clemency"—I will not go through the disgusting recital; my lips have not yet learnt the sycophantic language of a degraded slave. Are we so low, so base, so despicable, that we may not express our horror, articulate our detestation, of the most brutal and atrocious war that ever stained earth, or shocked high heaven, with the ferocious deeds of a brutal soldiery, set on by the clergy and followers of a fanatical and inimical religion, and rioting in excesses of blood and butchery, at the mere details of which the heart sickens?

If the great mas of christendom can look coolly and calmly on, while all this is perpetrated on a christian people in their own vicinity, in their very presence, let us at least shew, that, in this distant extremity, there is still some sensibility and sympathy for christian wrongs and sufferings, that there are still feelings which can kindle into indignation at the oppression of a people endeared to us by every ancient recollection, and every modern tie.

Sir, the house has been attempted to be alarmed by the dangers to our commerce, and a miserable invoice of figs and opium has been presented to us to repress our sensibilities, and to eradicate our humanity. Ah, sir, "what shall it profit a man, if he gains the whole world, and lose his own soul?" Or what shall it profit a nation to save the whole of a wretched commerce, and lose its liberties?

As to the question of American interests, hitherto, it has not been necessary to depart from the rule of our foreign relations laid down in regard to Europe. Whether it shall become us to do so or not, will be discussed when we take up another resolution that lies upon your table. But we may not only pass this resolution; we may go further; we may recognize the government in the Morea, and yet it will not be any cause of war, nor will it be war; nor even aid. Besides, sir, what is Greece to the allies; A part of their own dominions? By no means. Suppose the people in one of the Phillippine Isles, or in any other spot still more insulated and remote, in Asia or Africa, were to resist their former rulers, and set up and establish a new government; are we not to recognize *them* for fear of the holy alliance? If they are going to interfere on the principle of example, here is the spot where they must strike. *This* government; you, Mr. Chairman, and the body over which you preside, are the living reproach to allied despotism. If they attack us at all, they will do it *here*. They will assail us in our own happy land. They will attack us because you, sir, sit beneath that canopy, and we sit freely debating and deliberating upon the great interests of freemen. They will strike because we pass one of those bills on your table. The passing of the least of them by our authority is as galling to the despotic powers as will be the passage of this so much dreaded resolution.

Pass the resolution, and what, sir, do you do? You exercise an act of indisputable sovereignity, for which you are responsible to none of them. You do the same act as when you pass a bill; no more. If the allies object, let them forbid us to take a vote in this house; let them disperse us; let them strip us of every attribute of sovereignty.

Do gentlemen attempt to maintain that, on the principles of the laws of nations, these powers have *cause* of war? Sir, if there is any principle settled for ages, or which is founded in the very nature of things, it is, that every sovereign power has the right to judge as to the fact of the existence of other sovereign powers. I admit there may be a state of inchoate, inactive sovereignty, in which a new government is struggling into being and may not be said yet perfectly to exist; but the premature recognition of such a new government can give offence justly to no other than its ancient sovereign. The right to recognize comprehends the right to be informed; and the means of information must depend upon the sound discretion of the party seeking it. You may send out a commission of inquiry, and charge it with a provident attention to your own interests and your own people. If you adopt it, no act necessarily follows. You merely grant the means by which the executive may act when he thinks proper. What does he tell you in his message? that Greece is struggling for freedom; that all sympathise with her, and that no person has declared against her. You pass this resolution, and what does it say to the President? "You have seen us grateful intelligence; we feel for Greece, and we grant you money, that when you think it proper, when the interests of this nation shall not be jeopardized, you may depute a commissioner, a public functionary, to Greece." This is all it says; and the whole responsibility is left with the executive, where the constitution puts it. But, sir, it is not first and chiefly for Greece, that I wish to see this measure adopted. It will give her but little aid, and that aid purely of a moral kind. It is, indeed, soothing and solacing in distress to hear the accents of a friendly voice. We know this is a people. But, sir, it is principally and mainly for America herself, for the credit and character of our common country, that I hope to see the resolution pass: It is for our own unsullied name that I feel. What will appearance of the page of history would a record like this make, Mr. Chairman? "In the month of January, in the year of our Lord and Saviour 182 while all European christendom beheld, with cold and unfeeling apathy the unexampled wrongs and inexpressible misery of the christians in Greece a proposition was made in the congress of the United States, almost the sole, the last, the greatest depository of human hope and of human freedom, the representation of a nation capable of bringing into the field a million bayonets; while the freemen of the nation were spontaneously expressing their deep-toned feeling, their fervent prayer for Grecian success; while the whole continent was raising, by one simultaneous emotion, solemnly and anxiously supplicating and invoking the aid of heaven to spare Greece and invigorate her arms; while temple and senate houses were all resounding with one burst of generous feeling (gentlemen may call this enthusiasm declamation if they please; would to God we could hear such declamation and the utterance of such feelings from them;) in the year of our Lord and Saviour, that Saviour alike of Christian Greece and of us, a proposition was offered, in the American congress to send a messenger to Greece, to inquire into her state and condition with an expression of our good wishes and sympathies; and it was rejected. Go home, if you dare; go home as you can, to your constituents, and tell them that you voted it down. Mark, if you dare, the appalling countenances of those who sent you here—meant no defiance—and tell them that you shrank from the declaration of your own sentiments; that you will not tell how, but that some unknown dread, some indescribable apprehension, some undefinable danger, frighted you; that the spectres of tetars and crowns, and crescents, rammed before you, and alarmed you; that you suppressed all the noble feelings prompted by religion, by liberty, by national independence, and by humanity. He could not bring himself to believe, Mr. Clay said, that this would be the feeling of a majority of this house. But, for himself, though every friend of the measure should desert it, and he be forced to stand alone with the gentleman from Massachusetts, he would give to the resolution the sanction of his unqualified approbation.